

## SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1881.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Monday excepted, at Salt Lake City, by the HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY. Subscription price \$10.00 per annum, postage included; parts of a year at the same rate. To weekly subscribers, collection made by carriers, etc., a week. THE SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at \$5.00 a year; six months \$2.50, postage included. THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Thursday morning, at \$2 a year; six months \$1.25, postage included. Postage outside the U.S. and Canada, extra.

Business and starvation seem to be great evils of Indians. They have done the business for Crow King, and are doing it for Sitting Bull.

## A NEW ENGLANDER'S PLAN.

Mr. Henry W. Blair, a United States senator from New Hampshire. As he has not made much of a stir during the year or two that he has been a member of the dignified body of law-makers, we take it he is not much of a statesman, even as statesmen run now-a-days; but we may feel assured that the gentleman is a temperance apostle in real, cold, solid earnest. About the only thing that Mr. Blair has done in the Senate, except to vote with his party whenever his vote was needed, has been to introduce, on Tuesday, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, the purpose of which is to sit down on the rum traffic after the year of our Lord 1900. His resolution proposes an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting, after the year named, the manufacture or sale in the United States, the importation, exportation and transportation of distilled alcohol or any "intoxicating liquors, mixed or adulterated with ardent spirits or any poison whatever," except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or scientific purposes. Mr. Blair may, and doubtless does think that so good and grand a thing as he proposes ought to be sufficient recompense for an otherwise wasted term in the United States Senate; and it has evidently not occurred to him that other people will regard him as an ass. Not that his proposition is not good. We would like to see it prevail and go into effect, not twenty years hence, but within twenty days; but the person who believes it could be adopted, or if adopted, enforced, is decidedly too fresh to be a senator. It is one of those crazy ideas which are occasionally born in New England, where intemperance has grown in the face of rigid, and too frequently, foolish prohibitory legislation. If Senator Blair were not strictly temperate in regard to strong drink, we might almost think that in delaying the business of himself, he had thought of cure himself, as in all probability he will be gathered to his fathers long before the birth of the next century. We sometimes think well-disposed, earnest testifiers do the temperance cause more harm than good by their foolish, inconsiderate and absolutely nonsensical methods of combatting the hideous monster, rum. They disgust consciences but consistent opponents of intemperance, and with their silly suggestions and impracticable plans do much to make the matter ridiculous in the eyes of the intelligent public which must cure the evil if it ever be cured.

## MANAGEMENT OF MINES.

Among other things complained of by the striking miners of Silver Reef, is that an expensive and incompetent management is reprehensible for the failure of the mine to yield satisfactory returns. We know nothing of the management of the Stormont. It may be as the miners allege, or it may be intelligent, economical and able; but we do know that bad management has done much to injure the mining industry of Utah. The Emma is a notable instance, the Flagstaff another, and several others of less prominence might be mentioned. It has seemed to be that when foreign companies obtained possession of a mine the property was to furnish a very "salty thing" for the few at the expense of the shareholders and to the injury of the reputation of the Utah mines. One company undertook to pay a superintendent who passed most of his time in San Francisco the enormous salary of \$30,000 a year, while an army of lesser officials were paid from \$5,000 down to \$2,000. It is needless to say the property was soon declared worthless. It could not carry the load put upon it, and it went to the wall with a shocking black eye, the discoloredation extending all over the face of the territory. Unreasonably large salaries are not the only evils of which there is complaint. Gross incompetency of the management has too frequently shown itself to the injury of the mine, and the consequent harm of the mining industry. Under the superintendency of a practical, capable man a mine has been made to yield fair profits, but as soon as a person is placed in charge who does not understand his business the property becomes an expense to the shareholders. The fact that a man is the relative or friend of a mine-owner, is by no means an evidence that he understands mining or knows how to direct labor so as to best employ it. Nor does graduation from some foreign school of mines always fit one for conducting practical mining. It is true that education in mineralogy and "velocipedy" from the books is a good thing, but it serves best as an assistant to some experience with the pick and gad. If we read the history of mining in the west we will learn that the best superintendents are those who have a knowledge of the business acquired in it. Technically

it may be said if a mine is mismanaged, it is none of the business of the miner. He is simply directed to work at a certain point and in a certain way, and so long as he is paid for doing as he is told his duties and rights in the premises are at an end. The owners of the property are the ones who must suffer. But broadly and liberally stated, everybody, whether he be miner or other person, who is interested in the development, growth and prosperity of the industry, has the right to complain of the bad management of mines. If only the owners of the mismanaged property were losers, no one could find fault; but the failure of one mine, through incompetency, recklessness or dishonesty on the part of those who control it, operates injuriously upon mining generally, and is particularly severe upon undeveloped claims and properties without large and known value.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

## LAST SESSION.

## SENATE.

Washington, 9.—Walker submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for the correspondence recently passed between Spain and the United States with regard to the naturalization of the natives of Spain.

At 12 o'clock the Vice President announced that the hour appointed for counting the electoral vote had arrived. The Senate, with the Vice President at its head, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

Upon its return the Senate received from Hamilton the reports of the tellers of the two houses, accompanied by a preamble, reciting the result, with a resolution stating that the two houses are of the opinion that the Constitution and laws have been duly executed, and no further declaration of the facts set forth is necessary. Adopted.

House offered a resolution, which was adopted, for printing, for the use of the Senate, of the letter of Hon. Edward Everett, written after retirement from the office of secretary of state, in reply to Lord John Russell, on the proposed tripartite convention relating to Cuba. The letter contained an able discussion of the Monroe doctrine and not having been included in the official document published by Congress, a copy of it could not be found in the Congressional or other public libraries.

On motion of Voorhees, the House joint resolution granting condemned cannon to the Morton monument association, passed.

The pension appropriation bill was taken up and the discussion of Plumb's amendment increasing the pension officials, was continued.

After debate, a suggestion which seemed to most general favor, was made by Beck, that the necessary in the pension office of an increase in the clerical force, etc., as presented by the amendment, should be postponed for action, pending consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

Plumb's amendment was tabled—aye 27, nay 18. The bill passed. Morgan introduced a bill for the settlement of the Ponca tribe of Indians, and for other purposes, relative to their welfare. Referred.

Wallace moved to take up the post-office appropriation bill.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the door reopened, adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Washington, 9.—The House was crowded in anticipation of the electoral count, but there was no excitement as there had been four years ago. The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into committee on the legislative appropriation bill, but rose without concluding, and Singleton offered a resolution extending the privilege of the floor to ladies who could not secure gallery seats. Adopted.

The Vice-President and senators here entered in a body, and the joint session began.

At the conclusion of the joint session the House resumed its regular session.

It may be said if a mine is mismanaged, it is none of the business of the miner. He is simply directed to work at a certain point and in a certain way, and so long as he is paid for doing as he is told his duties and rights in the premises are at an end. The owners of the property are the ones who must suffer. But broadly and liberally stated, everybody, whether he be miner or other person, who is interested in the development, growth and prosperity of the industry, has the right to complain of the bad management of mines. If only the owners of the mismanaged property were losers, no one could find fault; but the failure of one mine, through incompetency, recklessness or dishonesty on the part of those who control it, operates injuriously upon mining generally, and is particularly severe upon undeveloped claims and properties without large and known value.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.

When Georgia was reached, Springer demanded the reading in full of the certificate. It showed that on December 8th, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English. The Vice-President said, it appearing from the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by the act of Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, the result was that this certificate will not be recorded, until, under the language of the concurrent resolution under which the count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election. The tellers stood up at the close of the reading, and Thurman announced that the whole number of electors voting were 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the vote of the Georgia electors, cast on the 8th of December, counted the result would be for Garfield 216, Hancock 144, and not counted, the result would be Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event James A. Garfield has received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes. The same statement was made respecting the representative electors, where the Vice-President declared James A. Garfield president, and Chester A. Arthur vice-president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4th, 1881. (Loud applause). The Senate then retired.